

#### APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLINT RIVERS PROJECT WALTER F. GEORGE

#### HYDRILLA HISTORY

1991 - Hydrilla discovered in W F George - treated 1992-2000 - Hydrilla patches found and treated

2001 - 120 acres

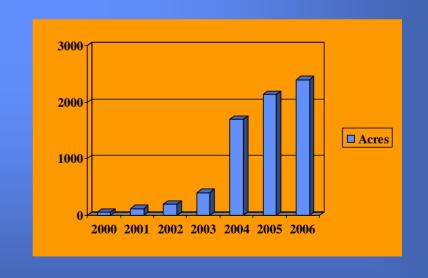
2002 - 200 acres

2003 - 400 acres

2004 - 1,700 acres

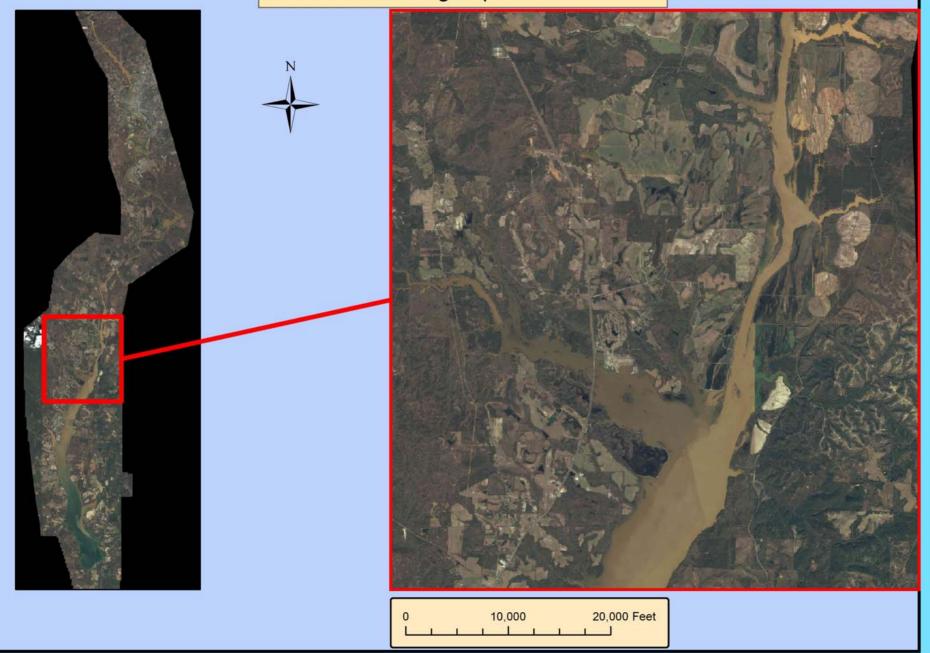
2005 - 2,140 acres

2006 - 2,400 acres





Walter F. George Hydrilla\Egeria Survey Showing Expansion





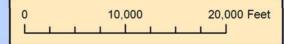


Lake Wide Totals			
Year		Acres	
2001		120	
2002		200	

Close Up

2002 Vegetation

Lake Wide 2002 Vegetation







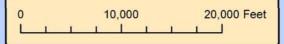
Lake Wide Totals			
Year		Acres	
2001		120	
2002		200	
2003		400	

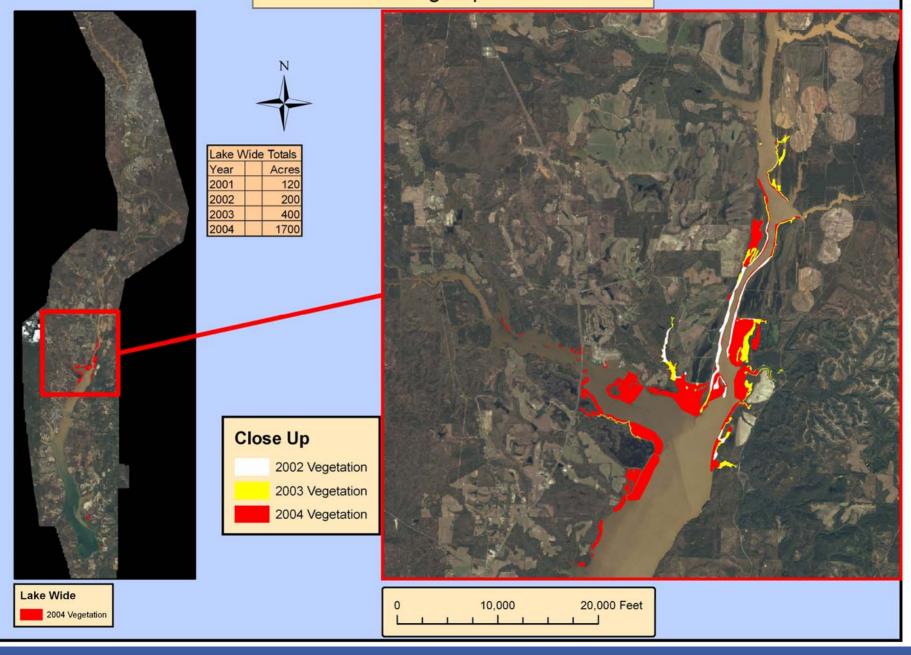
#### Close Up

2002 Vegetation

2003 Vegetation











Lake Wide Totals		
Year	Acres	
2001	120	
2002	200	
2003	400	
2004	1700	
2005	2140	

#### Close Up

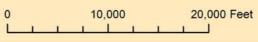
2002 Vegetation

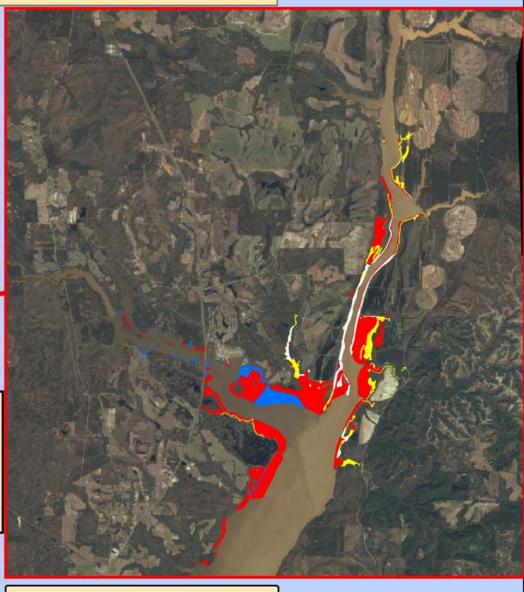
2003 Vegetation

2004 Vegetation

2005 Vegetation

Lake Wide
2005 Vegetation









Lake Wide Totals		
Year	Acres	
2001	120	
2002	200	
2003	400	
2004	1700	
2005	2140	
2006	2400	

#### Close Up

2002 Vegetation

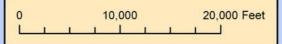
2003 Vegetation

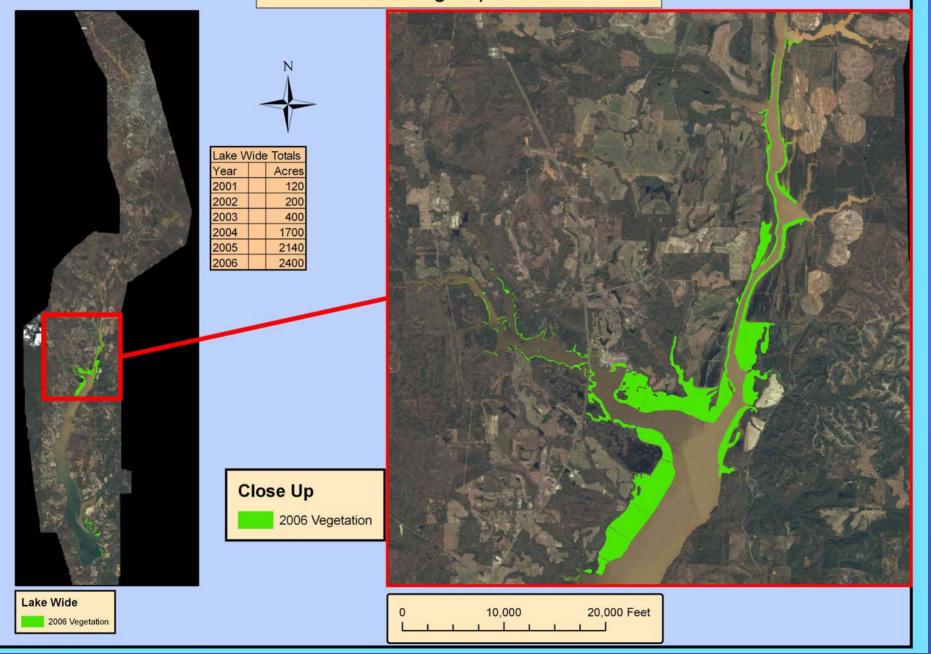
2004 Vegetation

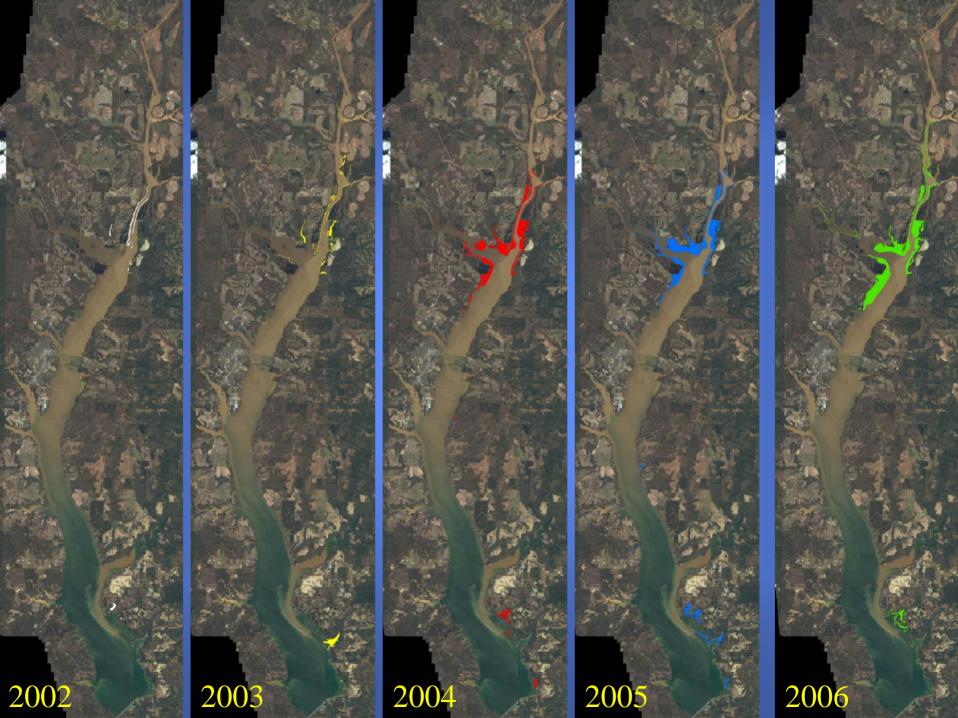
2005 Vegetation

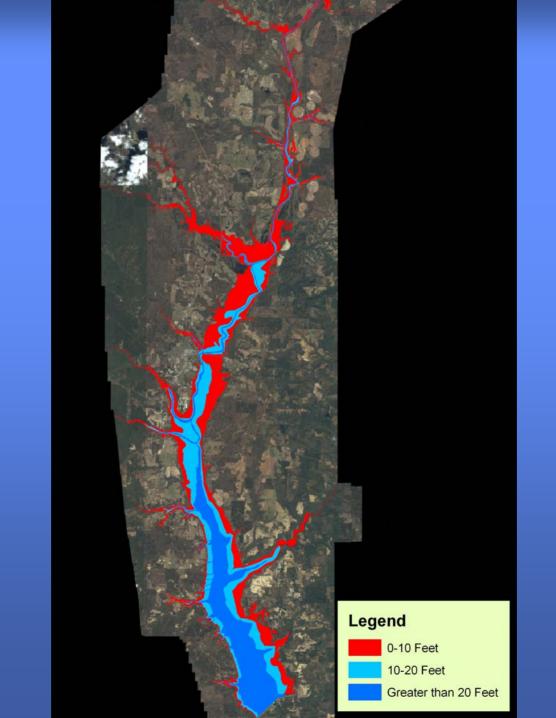
2006 Vegetation











• Background: Walter F. George Lake is a multipurpose lake with the following purposes: navigation, hydropower, recreation, regulation of stream flow, and fish and wildlife conservation. Walter F. George Lake has not historically had problems with invasive aquatic plants. Hydrilla was first discovered on the lake in 1991. From 1992-2000, small infestations of hydrilla were found and treated with herbicides. By 2002 the hydrilla problem escalated. In the following years, the infestation approximately doubled each year. In 2006, the aquatic survey estimated 2,400 acres of Walter F. George Lake infested with hydrilla. This infestation of hydrilla is still in a relatively early stage, and the density of the vegetation covers about 30% of the infested area. In the early stages of expansion, low numbers of Grass Carp should be able to impact the hydrilla expansion without a major impact on the native vegetation. Herbicides will be used to reduce the biomass of hydrilla and give the low numbers of triploid grass carp an opportunity to stay ahead of the hydrilla.

• The proposed action is to introduce triploid (sterile) grass carp at a relatively low stocking rate into the Walter F. George Lake to aid in the management of the invasive plant hydrilla. It has been proposed that triploid grass carp be released into the lake at areas of high hydrilla concentration. To reduce the probability of mortality from predatory fish, the carp should be a minimum of 12 inches total length. At this time the proposal would be to release approximately 8,000 triploid grass carp in 45,190 surface acres of Walter F. George Lake (approximately one grass carp per six surface acres).

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**Basic Numbers** 

	Spring	07
Walter F. George Acreage:	45,190	acres
Infested Acreage:	2,400	acres
Percent with hydrilla:	30	%
Vegetated Acreage:	720	acres

Triploid Grass Carp per vegetated acre: 11 Number of Triploid Grass Carp: 7,920

Triploid Grass Carp in system if stocked in Spring 07: One fish for every 5.69 acres

